It seems to have become a rule for committees to make mistakes in summing up the marks at oratorial contests. A mistake exactly like the one that was made at our State contest last year was made at the late Chicago contest. It was announced that Miss Pollard, of Chicago University, had won first prize, when she should have been awarded to Mr. Ross, of Monmouth, according to the markings of the judges. The mistake was not discovered until several days afterward, and an effort is now being made to have it rectified. These frequent mistakes ought to be a warning to all who have the management of contests to take every precaution possible against their occurrence. Careful preparation for the purpose, and, if need be, minutes instructions printed upon them, should be given to the judges to fill out with their marks.

Everybody considers his time as of some value. If his time be wasted he has lost actual value. Anyone who prevents him from properly employing his time is the cause of actual loss to him, and is responsible for that loss. When a person goes to an entertainment and wants to see or hear what is going on, no one has a moral or legal right to prevent him from doing so. Yet many people seem to forget this, and when any part of the entertainment fails to interest them or draw their attention, they laugh, talk or whisper in such a manner as to prevent their immediate neighbors from enjoying it, no matter how much they may desire to do so. And persons, too, who seem well-bred in other respects are sometimes the very opposite in this. Not only is it a dishonest act to thus steal a person's opportunity, but it is an insult to those speaking, playing, or singing.

Do you paragraph your notes in your note-books? The first line of every paragraph should commence somewhat back from the beginning of the lines. The backs of this arrangement are less to be taken into account than the convenience of it. When you have written a number of sentences, in Greek or Latin composition for instance, and have commenced the first line of each sentence at the margin, and have the habit of inserting "History of Greek Literature," and Murray's finely illustrated "Mythology." Many of the works are of a still more popular character, notably the "Properties," "Home Books," "Huxley's "Science and Culture," and Farmar's "Seekers After God."

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, no branch of the college course is approached by the student with a sense of greater disgrace than that of psychology of mental science. He finds it a terse "integrate" exceedingly difficult of exploration. The subjects are abstract, the processes of thought introspective and difficult, and the very facts are few. Without these obstacles in the path of progress, however, a little persevering effort is sure to be rewarded. The new lines of thought opened up are exceedingly advantageous, profit and interest, by those of no other department of human inquiry. The mind is here made acquainted with its own operations; not only taught to think, but to watch itself think. Intellectual habits thus formed are of the highest value. The critical powers are not only developed, but an interest in the discussion of principles. Hence, a tendency to consider every subject in a broader light, and from a more elevated standpoint; to less pay attention to its superficial and more to its substantial elements. The man of large mental grasp is not the man who rests his case upon a multitude of particulars, but who is able to deduce the general laws on which they involve; to discriminate, abstract, and classify. For the training of such a man no discipline is superior to that of mental science.

There is one thing in our society which is entirely wrong. We refer to the entire absence of criticism. Of course the students in the upper classes do not need criticism of their manner of speaking so much as the Freshmen and Sophomores, and yet it cannot be denied that even many of the Seniors might be benefited by judicious and honest criticism. It is useless to say that we can leave all such work for the Professor of Elocution. He will do much undoubtedly, but his time is divided up among three hundred students, and of necessity he can give only general directions and comparatively little personal criticism of each student's peculiarities. While his instruction is invaluable, still he might be greatly assisted in his work, and each student might receive much additional benefit if criticized more frequently and in more detail. The literary societies are just the places for this criticism. A critic might be appointed from among the Seniors or Juniors each week, to act at the following session and report at the business session. Those who are at all informed in such matters are acquainted with the fundamental principles of gesture, and know how these should be used in the delivery of the various kinds of composition. For those of the lower classes who do not know these principles, the knowledge as to how they may be applied in particular instances, would be very valuable, while for those who do know, but who have allowed themselves to grow into bad habits, constant reminders would be equally beneficial. Prof. Booth gives the best of instruction, but if a student practices his bad habits in speaking half-a-dozen times during the term in society work, and appears before the Professor for criticism but two or three times, is it not likely he will continue in his bad habits? The fact that there has been a verifiable objection raised to the idea of a critic by some with whom the writer has talked about it, is the reason for so extended a mention of this matter. The general objection is that genuine, honest criticism would not be offered, but we see no reason why the idea could not be carried out successfully, if undertaken in the right way. Suppose we try it.

We clip the following well-deserved credit given to Senator J. C. Shadrack by the Iowa City correspondent of the Des Moines Daily Times, and wish to add that the remark is well and well deserved:

The Medical Department opened Wednesday, more promising than ever, with an enrollment of over a hundred and fifty for the first few days, and the faculty estimate an increase to a hundred and eighty before the close of the term. The new building may justly be said to be the work of Senator J. C. Shadrack of this county. Beginning two years ago to lay the groundwork for the necessary appropriations, he worked steadily to overcome the strong opposition of the many denominational schools all over this State; in the face of strong popular prejudices against supporting a professional department, and the three-quarters of a million needed to fulfill the new State Capitol building he secured an appropriation of $50,000 for the University, $80,000 of which goes into this new building. This was $10,000 more than the Regents had dared to ask for, and Johnson county ought to feel proud of the University and the work of Senator Shadrack in building it up.

No man in Iowa knows its need better, and no member of the last General Assembly could have managed its interests more successfully, as the result of his labors show.
THE VIDE-TTE-REPORTER.

THE POLITICAL MISSION OF PURITANISM.

By John M. Ross.

( Delivered at the Illinois University, in the political campaign of 1860.)

The essence of Puritanism was belief in God and liberty. The Puritan believed in God. So did Charles I. The Puritan believed in liberty. So did his Teutonic ancestor. But men had learned at last to grasp the dual truth of man's freedom and God's sovereignty. Belief in God and belief in liberty were welded into one. Charles believed in God and the divine right of kings. The Puritan believed in God and the divine right of the people. This belief, evoking the noblest sentiments of the soul, was potent for good. It produced earnestness, fearlessness, devotion to duty, rugged strength, moral sublimity. This was that fervent Hampden that resists his king; animated Cromwell's Ironsides; taught Vane how to die; wrung sweet music from the harp of Milton; awakened a whole nation to a lofty enthusiasm; opened up to the world broad views of human nature.

The Separation of the English Church from Papal Rome was an act of kindly self-abnegation. The sovereign became supreme in both temporal and spiritual affairs. Civil liberty was little advanced. Rather were the seeds of arbitrary rule drawn more tightly. Ecclesiastical tyranny re-enforced that of the Crown. This double-headed depotsim of Church and State made its lair behind the throne. When attacked it slackened its den and securely defied pursuit. Be fore the modernist could be throttled, the throne itself must be battered down. Thus Puritanism, in resisting the enroachments of the spiritual order, antagonized the Crown. Organizing opposition to arbitrary rule, it carried reform into governmental affairs, and became the champion of popular rights. Electioneering, heroically, resolutely, the Puritan threw himself into the struggle. He protested against superstition and tyranny. He pleaded for knowledge, truth, righteousness, liberty. The grandson of his idea impressed itself upon his work. While the Cavalier was dazzled by the glitter of royalty and rewarded by the smile of his king, the Puritan was wedded to the uplifting of his race, and sought a reward which fadeth not away. The former represents the timelapse of chivalry; the latter the golden age of humanity. The Cavalier struck his lyre and sang of war, knighthood, gaiety, royal power; and the siren song died away. The Puritan tuned his harp and sang of liberty, justice, mercy, the glories of a heavenly home, and that melody re-echoes evermore.

Conflict was inevitable. Liberty was the thesis. The two pedagogues, man and polity, were the antithesis and the arsical--marshaled their forces for the contest. If the Cavalier deserves praise for rallying under the banner of his king, the Puritan came to maintain and disseminate the doctrine of popular liberty. If the Cavalier feared innovation, with its accompanying evils, the Puritan dreaded despotism with its baseless fright. The Cavalier loved power and the Puritan hated abuse and oppression. If the former realized to a large extent the aims of his party, the latter was far from accomplished. The Puritan's mission sprang from the excess of circumstance; the tyranny from lack of high motives. The Cavalier fought for royalty and a personal triumph; the Puritan for constitution and political liberty. The policy of one tended to centralization of wealth and power, to thralldom and national decadence; that of the other, to the elevation and progress of the people. The Puritan was not a Jacobin nor a Naturalist, finding a mad delight in his work of indiscriminate destruction. He was an ideal revolutionist, destroying the evil, preserving the good.

But to what purpose was this struggle? Puritanism triumphed, but its triumph was brief. The Commonwealth was turned from a successful experiment to a failure. Why did the people fail to maintain their ascendency? Were they to blame? Not altogether. Their failure was due in part to the fallibility of man. Naturally the grandest conceptions and ideas were at first vague and imperfect. The dawning of great ideas is like the dawning of the sun. In the first glimmerings of his character there is a mystery. As the morning star rises, the sages see it not. It is not until the full light of day that the righteous men perceive it.

Puritanism was present and inspired that strain. Let it not be forgotten that upon the continued activity of this Puritan idea depends the preservation and spread of the mantle of liberty. The achievement of the Commonwealth was a miracle. The people had been trained in the school of tyranny. They were not prepared for self-government. They could not maintain their own rights.

The Puritan was impressed by the ideas of the age. The formalities of the post-revolutionary period, as it stood, were due in part to the fallibility of man. Naturally the grandest conceptions and ideas were at first vague and imperfect. The dawning of great ideas is like the dawning of the sun. In the first glimmerings of his character there is a mystery. As the morning star rises, the sages see it not. It is not until the full light of day that the righteous men perceive it. The Protectorate was a child of necessity. Given conditions as stated, and Carlyle's solution of the problem is the only available one. The strongest soul, the Hero, must rule. With the death of Cromwell, coherence was lost. Disintegration followed. Hence the Restoration. The old depotism, however, could not be permanently reinstated. The Puritan idea survived the fall of the Commonwealth. It disseminated itself, molding the sentiments of the nation. The fantastic visions of the early dawn vanished before the oncoming light. In English society, through all its fluctuations, there was a durable ele.ment of political progress, of independence. The age may have glided rapidly to and fro; but the fair fabric of truth was worn at last from the contending opinions of men. The Revolution of 1688 published the political government, and "Freedom rears her beautiful, bold brow."

But the Englishman could not fully appreciate Puritanism. His prejudices were strong. The Englishman is fond of liberty, yet his affections were centered in himself; his sympathies were bound by his native island. Puritanism was not an abstract doctrine, but a political fact, and a living form of humanity. It had formulated a creed, broad for England. Only in a new land could it fully realize its object. Its best elements sought in America a home. Admireable, indeed, were the results of Puritanism in England, yet the extent and potency of its influence must be measured in the new world. In England, it was revolutionary; in America, constructive and creative. In England its mission was accomplished, its work accomplished. Here the old framework marred the symmetry; in America it erected a new edifice founded upon faith in God and devotion to his service. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people. It was a government of the people, by the people; for the people.
THE VIDETE-REPORTER.

"THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."  
BY T. H. MURIE.

So varied and yet so equally distributed are the enjoyments professed by the northern nature in the annual march of the seasons, that any expression of preference as existing one season above another is likely to meet but slight applause.

To the healthy, happy spirit, each season is most charming, and every present day a crowning joy. Contrasts do but serve to bring memory to the aid of present enjoyment; while in any season, a few days of continual brightness obliterates the past and almost eliminates the future, and so the keen stimulus of brilliant winter, the soft airs of perfume-laden spring, the glowing activity of teeming summer, the quiet peacefulness of mellow autumn, all in turn sweet influences upon these: fitting human lives of ours, and leave us colder—not in days merely, but in refinement.

The present season is my theme, and for it I venture to express my preference. I love to see Nature celebrate her Harvest Home. The sere and yellow leaf does but denote fruitfulness. Something has been done.

The air of those quiet, cloudless days is as full of life as of all the vegetal world. The latest blossoming flowers, untouched by frost, have appeared. The Asters have faded from the hills; the Gentians, forgotten to be blue: the Golden Rod sways no longer the colossal beam of its grace, but is verily hoary, but is verily hoary, yet the botanist, rambling through the woods, finds not his occupation fail. Were the startling rapidity of spring, or the intense glow of summer maintained throughout the year, the weary student, overwhelmed by the very prodigality of life, might well suspend his labors. But now the autumn brings a space for calm thought, occasion for more leisurely observation. A thousand new facts are before him. He can mark the limits set by summer's highest tide, can note how far the pine and the slow-waxing oak have surpassed their former selves, what treasures lurk in the upturned hems of the

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ington and College.

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Second Door East of Lima.

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KRAUS & FRAUF, Barbers, 
Two doors east of the Post-office, on Iowa 
Avenue. GIVE THEM A CALL.

St. James Hotel, 
M. D. WOOD, Proprietor, 
Everything First-Class. P. O. Block.

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south of Savings Bank, 
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A NEW HOTEL. 

Tremont House. 

Formerly "Summit House." 
The undermentioned respectfully announces to the public that he has moved from the "Summit House," and has RESTOR ED and 
renamed the old "Tremont House," which will hereafter be known as the 

TREMONT HOUSE. 
First-class Board, Pleasant Rooms, and the best of Eat Room and WASHING FOR HIRSES, Respectfully, 
K. LONG, Proprietor.

GEORGE A. BOCK, 
BAKER. 
BREAD, PIES, CAKES, ETC. 
Clinton Street, north of Iowa Avenue.

AVENUE BAKERY, 
North side of Avenue, keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of 
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Parties and weddings supplied on short notice, cheap as the cheapest.

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Boston Brown Bread 
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ROBERTSON SCIENCE SOCIETY:
GEO. W. BANNING, President.
J. S. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Meetings on alternate Saturday evenings.

REPUBLICAN SOCIETY:
ALICE Y. THOMPSON, President.
ADGER DICKER, Secretary.
Meetings every Friday evening.

IVY INSTITUTE.
W. L. PARK, President.
Meetings every Friday evening.

NEW SARTHIAN SOCIETY:
S. L. HOWARD, President.
W. L. PARK, Secretary.
Meetings alternate Saturday evening.

LAW LIBRARY.
W. J. MOORE, President.
J. S. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Meetings every Friday evening.

Y. M. C. A. OF U. I.
W. L. PARK, President.
L. H. WALTERS, Corresponding Secretary.
Meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

LOCALS.
R. W. Monoguen will return to the S. U. I. in a week or two.

Rev. Mr. Miller—father of Mrs. North—spent several days in the city this week.

J. C. Robertson, Medical Class 1877, is attending Bellevue New York City.

President Pickard was chosen by the Illinois Oratorical Association as one of the judges of the contest to be held at Rockford next fall.

Mr. P. L. Brewer started for Richmond, Va., to attend the national convention of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. C. H. Henfield, valet de chambre of the medical class of '81, was in the city yesterday.

He is assistant physician in the insane asylum at Independence.

Mr. C. B. Teague is teaching at Oakley, Marion county. He is engaged in a well, financially and otherwise, and wishes he were among the S. U. I. students again.

Miss Ella Ham was delegate to the National Convention of the "I. C. Scrool," at Baltimore, last week.

She reports a most enjoyable vacation.

Mrs. North's father, Mr. Miles, of Des Moines, spent several days in the city this week, visiting his daughter and becoming acquainted with the University.

Mrs. N. C. Calp and Mrs. L. N. Calp went to Davenport Tuesday to attend the State Baptist Convention. Prof. Calp went Tuesday, and will return Monday.

Harvey Inman spent Sunday in the city visiting his sisters. Will Finkbiner also spent Sunday in the city, but as he hasn't any sister here, it must have been some other fellow he saw sister he was visiting. Those visits are becoming rather frequent.

A decided improvement in the appearance of the daily "Repbulican" is noticeable. Within the last few days it has received from an evening to a daily paper, and will be issued every day excepting on Mondays. The "Republican" now ranks along with the best dailies of the State in its general appearance, and will be greatly appreciated by its readers. There will always be some improvement and perhaps a pleasure, but we trust it will not be in the general excellence of the paper. Lien- tenant Thurston has been strictly impes- sional, basing the appointments almost entirely upon the reactions in taste and merit, and giving the most time to devote to the study, that is the best good fortune. It is to be hoped that no ill feelings may be cherished between individual students, and that all will work harmoniously for the improvement of the Battalion. The present organization of the Battalion is so arranged that the responsibility of the improvement of the Battalion. The present organization of the Battalion is so arranged that the responsibility of the improvement of the Battalion.

At last the suspense is ended and the aspirants for military glory have settled down upon the fate of the battalions. The last two days have been spent in the examination of the general positions, those who are satisfied with the pleasant enjoyment of their laurels, and those who are disappointed with a bully in the general impression, must be content with what can't be helped. There will always be some improvement and perhaps a pleasure, but we trust it will not be in the general excellence of the paper. Lieutenant Thurston has been strictly impressional, basing the appointments almost entirely upon the reactions in taste and merit, and giving the most time to devote to the study, that is the best good fortune. It is to be hoped that no ill feelings may be cherished between individual students, and that all will work harmoniously for the improvement of the Battalion. The present organization of the Battalion is so arranged that the responsibility of the improvement of the Battalion.

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The National Convention of the "I. C. Brotherhood" was held at Burlington in the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. Of course it is impossible for the vulgar world to know all that was done at the convention, for the organization is strictly secret, but enough was picked up by the reporters of the Burlington papers to justify us in the belief that the fair sisters had an exceedingly interesting and harmonious convention. The delegates, comprising representatives from almost every chapter of the "I. C. Brotherhood," were handily entertained during the several days of the convention. On Thursday evening a banquet was given the visiting members at the home of Misses Perle and Jessie Hayden, to which no rude boy was allowed to attend. Miss Ella Ham was the delegate from the chapter of this city, and while at Burlington was the guest of Miss Ada Drury. Miss Ham returns with enthusiastic reports of the convention and the hospitality of the sisters of the Burlington Chapter.

EXCHANGES.

Among the many new college journals that have made their appearance thus far, we notice particularly the "Bourbonian," of Hanover College, Indiana, not so much for its contents as for its exterior appearance. The Bour- bonian has been strictly impressional, basing the hydrogen upon almost entirely the reactions in taste and merit, and giving the most time to devote to the study, that is, the best good fortune. It is to be hoped that no ill feelings may be cherished between individual students, and that all will work harmoniously for the improvement of the Battalion. The present organization of the Battalion is so arranged that the responsibility of the improvement of the Battalion.

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Merchant Tailor,
A Word to “Old Settlers.”

The parties now, and for four months past, engaged in preparing a full and complete History of Johnson County, have taken a great deal of pains to gather reliable information, with names, dates, localities, etc., carefully identified of events which transpired in the county from 1836 to 1841, when there is not a newspaper file complete. They have procured many early documents and reminiscences never before published; and will be glad to submit their work to the examination, and correction (if errors are found) of any Old Settler, or any committee which the Old Settlers may appoint for that purpose at their reunion festival on the County Fair Grounds, September 23d, 1882. The History Company has taken every pains possible to get facts correct from public records, and also from such “old settlers” as Henry Felkner, Bryan Dennis, Col. Trowbridge, Henry Earhart, Prof. Parvin, Cyrus Sanders, Jacob Ricord, Benjamin Bitter, David Cox, and many others. Any old settlers having incidents, anecdotes, tragic or funny events, etc., of pioneer life in Johnson county, which they would like to have preserved, are requested to call at the History Company’s office, third door south of the St. James Hotel, and leave them with D. W. Wood or Prof. H. A. Reid, who will give the matter due attention.

STUDENTS!

For 50 cents we will sell you a nice flat scarf, sold everywhere for 75 cents. For 50 cents we will sell you the latest style puff scarf, the same as is sold elsewhere for $1.00. Come and see for yourself, the biggest bargains ever offered.

STERN & WILLNER,
111 Clinton street.

Boys, when you want a good team and carriage, drop in and see us. We want to trade with you, and you, on your side, want good rigs and fair prices. Our barn is at 113 Washington street, opposite First National Bank. It is the students’ barn, for the great majority of them have always hired of us. Come and try us.

Murphy Bros.

Oysters at Madame Noel’s.
New Era Cigars, at Shrader’s.
Shrader’s Drug Store, on the corner, opposite Opera House.
Optical instruments, combs, brushes, etc., large assortment, at Fink’s store.
The oyster season has now opened and Madam is fully prepared for it.

When wanting anything in the Drug line, go to Shrader’s.

Students will find many excellent bargains in books at the One-Piece Cash Bookstore.

Have you seen those handsome new style scarfs at Stern & Willner’s? They are selling them at 35 and 50 cents. You have to pay twice that much for the same goods elsewhere.

The Best Perfumes are Mary Stuurt, Marvel of Peru, Persian Bouquet and Violet, all sold by Shrader.

STUDENTS, Get Your Liveries

AT
J. W. CORLETT’S
Keeps first-class rigs, on College St.

Foster & Hess,
Livery Stable.
The Finest Turnouts in the City, and prices the most reasonable. One and a half blocks from the University.

HANLEY & McELWAIN,
PROPRIETORS OF

New Livery Stable

Back of Palace Hotel, would respectfully solicit the patronage of students. We have a full line of new buggies, and as good horses as can be found in the city.

GEO. T. BORLAND,
PROPRIETOR

Borland Stock Farm.

Bred of Short-Horn Cattle of the most practical families and the best milkers. Correspondence solicited, and prompt attention given thereon. Farm one mile southeast of Iowa City.

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The Cedar Rapids Times of September 7th notices, in very complimentary terms, the formation of a law partnership between Leonard & Lutz. Mr. T. H. Lutz was a member of '92, and has now secured a good footing.

The McClain Club Court has been reorganized, and will hereafter meet every Saturday evening in the office of attorney Joe A. Edwards, at 7 P.M. Mr. Edwards will preside as Chief Justice and give the benefit of his wide experience.

We clip the following extract from a letter by W. S. Bickel to his home paper:

Every one who studies law does not study to protect the man of weak alone, but to equally look after the interests of the poor laborers, who in coming battles with life, with the world for suer, that he may reach the place where his own efforts should carry him.

No change is to be made in the time for the afternoon exercises, as was contemplated and asked for. The Chancellor and Prof. Booth gave the subject careful consideration, and it was thought not for the best interests of the class to change the time to one o'clock, as they were personally willing to make it. They have our thanks for their respectful consideration of the case.

We omitted in our last to notice the enrollment and sudden calling home of W. C. Graham, of Wellington, Kan. He took to hard and long hours of study, entering the profession for the last illness of his mother. Thus, once more, what is seemed like hope realized, turned to disappointment mingled with sorrow.

Some of the boys now see the comet on their way home Friday night, who have been missing all the fall.

A contract to be fulfilled by a certain day means that it must be completed before that day. So say the best authorities.

If you don’t get your paper, mention the fact to us, and if you wish extra copies to send to your friends, they can always be had.

Our building will be completed and ready for occupancy. The next Wednesday night, Prof. Byington prepared a very excellent opinion, embracing among those the following point, viz., where a contract is to be performed on a certain day, neither party can be compelled to a performance before that day. The deposit of any sum less than the full amount for the full time, does not discharge the maker of a note; otherwise the validity of contracts would be impaired. R. therefore loses the money.


Tracy, brother of G. S. of this department, was in the city Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Tracy is the attorney for the B. C. N. & X., and has eleven cases for that road in this term of court.

If one recitation runs over the usual time, the next should be correspondingly deferred. Give us ten minutes to "brace up" the fact to us, and if you wish extra exercise is prolonged five or ten minutes.

The Ross Club Court has been reorganized, and is now constituted as follows: Chief Justice, W. S. Bickel; Associate Justices, J. M. Chambers and G. L. Day; Clerk, G. E. Erwin; Sheriff, E. F. Short.

We have been asked how marriage contracts are made. The practice varies in different States, but the following is the substance of the usual modes: Have him? "Yes." Have her? "Yes." Married. Two dollars.

State University of IOWA,
AT IOWA CITY.

This institution embraces a Collegiate Department, a Law Department, a Medical Department, and a Normal Department.

The Collegiate Department embraces a Literary and Scientific Course, Degree conferred upon Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Honorary Degrees. The Medical Department, according to the course of study gamed, admits but two classes a year. Students are received into both courses in the fall term. The year is divided into three terms.

Vest P. IN., Expenditures, $38,000, to Recipient Representatives, $15,000, per term. For subscriptions, published in the course of studies, address

J. L. PICKARD, President.

The Western Conservatory of Music
LOCAED IN
IOWA CITY.

Summer Term beginning April 15th, will offer every facility for a thorough Musical education, both Vocal and Instrumental. Students are welcome to attend the Western Conservatory during the summer term, the last weeks of July and August being a regular part of the course. Musical instruction will be given by the most eminent teachers in America, with every facility for the cultivation of music. Facilities for study and instruction are available in the various departments of music, and in the various fields of musical education.

New Terms of the Western Conservatory will commence October 1st, and will be in full blast by the first of October. For information as to terms, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommodation, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommodation, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommodation, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommodation, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommodation, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommodation, the student is referred to the Conservatory, and to Messrs. W. S. Bicksler, C. A. Benner, and S. J. Lowndes, Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, and Messrs. Bicksler and Benner, being the agents for the Western Conservatory in Iowa City. For information as to the student's accommoda